

8. Pileus light red, becoming paler ; lamellae whitish but tinted. *H. minutulus* Pk.
 Pileus sordid red, often spotted ; lamellae shining red. *H. congelatus* Pk.
9. Pileus rose color. *H. cantharellus roseus* Pk.
 Pileus shining red becoming yellowish ; lamellae white. *H. speciosus* Pk.
 Pileus cinnabar red ; lamellae and stipe cinnabar. *H. cinnabarinus* Schw.
10. Pileus some shade of yellow or orange (not red). 11.
 Pileus some shade of red (sometimes becoming yellowish). 12.
 Pileus green. *H. psittacinus* Fr.
 Pileus some shade of brown. 14.
11. Pileus golden yellow ; lamellae yellow, the margins orange or purplish.
H. marginatus Pk.
 Pileus yellow with purplish disc ; lamellae rose-color or brown.
H. Ohiensis Mont.
 Pileus orange ; lamellae paler. *H. Ravenelii* B. & C.
12. Pileus blood red ; lamellae yellow ; stipe red, thin, pallid.
H. haematocephalus B. & C.
 Pileus red (sometimes yellowish). 13.
13. Pileus convex, obtuse, not blackening. *H. chlorophanus* Fr.
 Pileus conical, acute, blackening when wet. *H. conicus* (Scop.) Fr.
 Pileus campanulate, cuspidate. *H. cuspidatus* Pk.
14. Pileus gray, brown-spotted, lamellae white. *H. variolosus* Fr.
 Pileus greenish or yellowish-brown, lamellae white or yellow.
H. immutabilis Pk.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

SHORTER NOTES

A SEA-BEACH HELIANTHUS FROM FLORIDA. — During the summers of 1896 and 1897, the Rev. L. H. Lighthipe collected specimens of an exceptionally succulent sunflower on the coast near San Pablo, east of Jacksonville, Florida. The plant has the floral characters of the genus *Helianthus*, but differs from all our previously known species in habit, especially in the fleshy tissues and the almost glabrous involucreal bracts:

Helianthus carnosus.—Perennial, essentially glabrous, fleshy. Stem solitary, erect from a slightly inclined base, 3–7 dm. tall, simple: basal leaves with linear or oblong-linear blades 7–15 cm. long, these often accompanied by several shorter and relatively broader ones; stem-leaves mainly alternate, the lower two or four opposite by pairs, the succeeding ones narrowly linear, all entire, sessile: flower-head solitary: outer bracts of

the involucre ovate, 7-10 mm. long, acute or slightly acuminate, sparingly ciliate especially below the middle, inner bracts 10-12 mm. long, contracted below the middle, ciliate above, slenderly acuminate: disk yellow: flowers numerous: bractlets 8-10 mm. long, acuminate: corolla 6-7 mm. long; lobes ovate: achenes slightly angled, 3-3.5 mm. long: pappus-scales lanceolate, longer than the achene.

In sand, San Pablo, Duval county, Florida.

Helianthus heterophyllus seems to be the nearest relative of *H. carnosus*, but the former species has firm tissues, broader basal leaves and is rigidly pubescent to the flower-head, including the narrower involucral bracts.

The type specimen, collected by Mr. Lighthipe July 27, 1897, no. 320, is in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

J. K. SMALL.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

VIOLA RENIFOLIA IN THE PENNSYLVANIAN ALLEGHANIES.—On July 18, 1901, I collected a specimen of *Viola renifolia* Gray on the damp rocky slopes bordering the headwaters of Loyalsock Creek at Shady Nook, Sullivan County, Pa., at an elevation of about 2100 feet. This region is notable for the large percentage of truly Canadian species of both plants and animals, so that the occurrence is by no means unexpected. As it has never been recorded from further south than New York, however, it seems desirable to call attention to this station.

WITMER STONE.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA.

THE NAME OF A WESTERN AQUILEGIA.—*Aquilegia Eastwoodiae* Rydb. Bull. Torrey Club, 29: 146. 1902, is the *A. micrantha Mancosana* Eastw. Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. III. 1: 77. 1897, and if it is treated as a species, must be called Aquilegia Mancosana.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.